

I
FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1971

CHAIRMAN

Councillor J. Morrison, L.D.S.,
F.R.P.S.(Glasg.),

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor V. Burke

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. M. A. Neep J.P.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor D. A. Dewar

Councillor P. J. Dunne

Councillor Mrs. B. H. Hill, Cand.Phil.

Councillor E. J. Holland, M.P.S., P.H.C.,
F.R.I.C., A.M.B.I.M.,
F.C.S.

Councillor C. R. Maybury

Councillor H. N. Palmer

Councillor R. C. Shipman

Councillor G. L. Smith, Grad.I.Mech.E.

Councillor M. Stephens, M.A., B.SC.(Econ.)
F.C.I.S., M.B.I.M.

Councillor E. Storey, M.SC., F.C.I.T.

Councillor H. N. Williams.

Councillor R. R. Woods

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time)

Dr. J. G. Hailwood, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

N. Benson, M.A.P.H.I., D.P.A., (L'pool)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. L. Wigley, M.A.P.H.I.(Resigned Oct.1971)

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$. It is shown that the function is increasing and concave down.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

16th October, 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Formby Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Hill and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report on the health of Formby during 1971.

The health of the district remained good throughout the year and only 97 cases of infectious diseases were notified compared with 245 in 1970. The reduction was entirely due to the reduction in the cases of measles which still accounted for 93 out of the 97 notifications. More and more children are being vaccinated against measles and it is hoped that the number of cases occurring will continue to fall as a result.

The birth rate was 17.3 per 1,000 population, compared with 20.4 in 1970 and a rate of 16 for England and Wales.

The death rate was 7.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.5 in 1970 and a rate of 11.6 for England and Wales. The Infant Mortality rate was 15 per 1,000 live births and continues to compare favourably with the National Rate of 18.

The population showed a further increase with the mid-1971 estimate of 23,800 giving an increase of 1,500 while the number of houses increased by 273.

The staff of the Public Health Department again had a busy year and carried out 1,947 visits of inspection, of which 1,114 were to dwelling houses following receipt of complaints. Unfortunately the additional Public Health Inspector left during the year and had not been replaced. This of course throws additional work on Mr. Bension and makes it impossible to have the routine visits carried out as frequently as they should be.

Finally I would like to thank the members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year and the members of the staff for their ready help and assistance at all times.

I am ladies and gentlemen your obedient servant.

J. G. Hailwood.

Medical Officer of Health.

<u>Area of district</u>	L. W. Mark - 7,308 acres H. W. Mark - 5,613 acres	
<u>Population</u> (Registrar General's Estimate, mid1971)		23,800
<u>Population</u> (Census 1961)		11,730
<u>Number of inhabited dwellings at the end of 1971</u>		7,253
<u>Rateable value</u>	£951,638	
<u>Sum represented by a penny rate</u>	£9,200.	

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

<u>Live Births</u>		
Number (209 male, 203 female)		412
Rate per 1,000 population		17.3
Illegitimate live births		9
(% of total live births).		2
<u>Still births</u>		
Number		1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		2
<u>Total live and still births</u>		413
<u>Infant deaths</u> (under 1 year)		6
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births		15
Deaths of Legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births.		15
Deaths of Illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.		-
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		12
<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate</u> (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		12
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).		15

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Maternal deaths	NIL
-----------------	-----

Respiratory T.B.

Number of deaths	NIL
------------------	-----

- - - - -

Total deaths (All causes)

Males	87
Females	<u>91</u>
	<u>178</u>

Rate per 1,000 population 7.5

Area comparability factors

Births	1.61
Deaths	0.97

- - - - -

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29209857>

BIRTHS 1945 - 1971

Year	Popula- tion	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,730	136	99	235	20.1	17.4
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0
1963	13,290	145	125	270	20.3	18.2
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3	18.4
1965	15,530	188	175	363	23.4	18.1
1966	17,060	213	201	414	24.3	17.7
1967	19,060	227	217	444	23.3	17.2
1968	20,600	215	225	440	21.4	16.9
1969	21,730	262	221	483	22.2	16.3
1970	22,300	246	209	455	20.4	16.0
1971	23,800	209	203	412	17.3	16.0

DEATHS 1945 - 1971.

Year	Popula- tion.	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,730	78	85	163	13.9	12.0
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9
1963	13,290	74	67	141	10.6	12.2
1964	14,370	85	75	160	11.1	11.3
1965	15,530	87	77	164	10.6	11.5
1966	17,060	71	76	147	8.6	11.7
1967	19,060	77	83	160	8.4	11.2
1968	20,600	102	97	199	9.7	11.9
1969	21,730	91	65	156	7.2	11.9
1970	22,300	79	111	190	8.5	11.7
1971	23,800	87	91	178	7.5	11.6

Causes of death of persons resident in Formby.

1971

<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Buccal Cavity	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Intestine	1	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	5	1	6
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm Prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	2	8
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	30	20	50
Other forms of heart disease	4	6	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	8	21	29
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	5	10
Pneumonia	4	5	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	-	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other diseases of Digestive System	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	2	3
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	3	4
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	2	3
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total all causes	<u>87</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>178</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No. 7 of which Formby forms a part. There are no general hospitals within the Urban District, but treatment can be obtained at any of the hospitals in the area i.e. Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Nursing Homes

One private Nursing Home is registered by the County Council and inspected by the Divisional Medical Staff.

Infectious Disease

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazakerley, ~~or to New Hall Hospital, Searisbrick~~ when necessary. The incidence of notifiable infections is shown in tabulated form.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at the Clinic, Phillips Lane, Formby. (Tel: 76807). The arrangements are as follows:

Child Health Clinic

Wednesday and Thursday, 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

Minor Ailments Clinic

Wednesday, 10am. to 12 noon.

Immunisation

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough,
Measles, Tetanus and Smallpox.
First Tuesday in the month 9. 30am. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy

Friday, 9am. to 5pm.

Chiropody (for elderly)

Monday and Friday, 9am. to 12 noon.

Mothercraft

Tuesday 2pm.

Relaxation

Tuesday, 2pm.

Dental

Monday and Thursday, 9am. to 4pm.
During the winter, sessions are held every day,
except Friday.

Audiology

Wednesdays, 10am. to 12 noon.

Family Planning

Monday, 1. 30pm. to 4pm.
6. 30pm. to 8. 30pm.

Welfare Foods

National dried milk and other proprietary dried milks, cod liver oil, Rose Hip Syrup and vitamins A, C. and D are distributed from the clinic on Wednesdays and Thursdays 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

Immunisation and Poliomyelitis Vaccination during 1971

	<u>Immunisation</u>
Year of Birth:- Under 16	85
1964/67	66
1968/69	610
1970/71	1,361
Re-inforcement doses all ages	1,603

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Year of Birth:- Under 16	7
1964/67	12
1968/69	163
1970/71	415
Re-inforcement doses all ages	510

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

Ninety seven cases of infectious disease were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Infective Jaundice</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Respiratory T.B.</u>
Under 1 yr	-	-	7	-
1 - 2 yrs.	-	-	12	-
2 - 3 yrs.	-	-	8	-
3.- 4 yrs.	-	-	14	-
4 - 5 yrs.	-	-	12	-
5 - 10 yrs.	-	-	38	-
10 - 15 yrs.	1	1	1	1
15 - 25 yrs.	-	-	1	-
25 yrs. and over.	-	-	-	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>2</u>
Deaths	-	-	-	-

Midwifery - A midwifery service is provided by the County Council who employ a full time midwife in this area.

Home Nursing

The County Council provides a domiciliary nursing service by the direct employment of whole time district nurses. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

Ambulance Service

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer.

Emergency Cases (Type)	Total
Road Accident	37
Public Place	28
Home	31
Works	8
Maternity	26
Sudden Illness	110
Others	1
Total	241
Non-urgent Cases	2,554
Total of All Cases	2,795

Home Help Service

This service is arranged by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness age or other infirmity. The charges made for this service are according to the ability of the user to pay, but in no case exceed the actual cost of the service.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The County Council provide equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse or the Medical Practitioner attending the case. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross and other voluntary organisations also loan equipment.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention, is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own residential homes or in homes provided by voluntary organisations.

There are several voluntary Homes for the elderly in this district. 'Maryland' has accommodation for twenty eight persons. Five large houses purchased by the Abbeyfield (Formby) Society Ltd., have been converted to provide a total of thirty four units of accommodation for the elderly, each is supervised by a housemother.

Emergency Accommodation

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales, or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are re-housed by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrence will be referred, through the Maghull Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act 1948. as amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

By these Acts registration is required of premises where children are looked after for two or more hours for any form of payment or reward. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for the registration and supervision of these premises. The number of playgroups and childminders in the district are as follows:

Playgroups registered	13
Childminders " "	16
Playgroups unregistered	2
Childminers " "	5

Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens and samples of food, milk or water for bacteriological examination, are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool. Samples for chemical analysis are sent to the Lancashire County Analyst, Preston.

Disinfection

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, books, etc., is carried out after infectious disease or on special request

Infected articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfecting in the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus is by the vapourisation of a fluid having a high Rideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period, the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water supply

Water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board. The water is obtained mainly from boreholes sunk 750ft in the Keuper and Bunter Sandstone formation in the Downholland area and is supplied by mains which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter.

Additional reservoirs have now been constructed at Gorse Hill and Mill Lane which enables reserves of 18 m.g., maximum to be built up.

Analyst's Report on a sample of Chlorinated
Mains Water

Results in Parts per Million (Mg./L.)

Total solids in Solution	315
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins.	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hours	0.06
Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.15
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Combined Chlorine	40
Free chlorine	Nil
total hardness (as CaCO_3)	196
Carbonate hardness (as CaCO_3)	154
Calcium (as CaCO_3)	138
Lead	0.01
Copper	0.04
Zinc	0.1
Iron	0.08
Cadmium	Nil
Most probable number of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 mls.	1
pH value	7.4

The sample consists of moderately hard water in excellent condition. Subject to continuing satisfactory bacteriological reports the supply may be accepted as being perfectly fit for drinking purposes.

The amount of lead found is approximately one tenth of the current WHO recommended maximum limit for drinking waters and one fifth of what they accept in civilised countries' piped supplies. The amount of iron found is less than a third of the recommended maximum of 0.3 part per million in drinking water.

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar per ml. in:

1 day at 37°

Nil

2 days at 37°

Nil

3 days at 20 - 22°

Nil

	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable number</u>
Presumptive coliform reaction.	- ml. 100	ml. 0 per	100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	- ml. 100	ml. 0 per	100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml. 100	ml.	

Water supply to dwellings

Mains water is supplied to most dwellings with the exception of six houses which depend upon wells for their water supply.

Three samples were obtained and were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory. An extension of the water main at Larkhill Lane enabled four dwellings to be connected to a mains supply.

Seven samples were obtained from the mains supply and these were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory. The only standpipes in the district are at the caravan sites.

Swimming Baths

There are three private swimming baths in the district. Water for these baths is obtained from the mains and generally is maintained in a satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation filtration and chlorination. Routine samples are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. In one instance the results showed evidence of incomplete chlorination, when the necessary adjustments were made the condition of the water was found to be satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The main sewerage system discharges by gravitation to the sewage disposal works at Hoggs Hill. Sewage from the eastern area system is pumped at the Altcar Road pumping station to the works.

This station has electrically operated pumps and a standby diesel engine. An overflow is to be provided to discharge sewage into Downholland Brook in the event of the complete failure of the pumping station. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water courses. Rainwater from house properties is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The sewage works are designed to give full treatment to all sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks, having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, one of the pumps which has as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, would come into use when required at any time during the day or night. Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours. The sludge settles and is drawn off at intervals into sludge tanks. This is removed by the tanker wagon to the refuse tip.

The water from the settlement tanks is discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter and automatically dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter beds is collected into a channel around the base and discharged into humus tanks. Finally it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

The rising main from Hillhouse to Formby's Sewage Works is nearing completion, and sludge will shortly be pumped from the works to Altcar Road Pumping Station. This sludge will be mixed with sewage and pumped to Hillhouse Works.

On completion of Phase II Hillhouse works will be capable of accepting sewage from a population of 15,000 and all sludge from the sewage works at Altcar Road.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Arrangements can be made to empty tanks by the tanker wagon, if access can be obtained. A charge is made for this service on a time basis.

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of houses with pail closets	20
Number of houses with W.C.'s draining to cesspools or septic tanks	90
Number of houses with W.C.'s on main drainage.	7,143

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act prescribed standards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops. The general provisions include matters relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and accidents. One hundred and forty four shops, twenty eight offices and eleven catering establishments are registered. Two accidents were reported and investigated during the year.

Factories Act 1961

There are 67 factories and other premises on the Register, to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Eighty seven visits were made to these premises. Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the Local Authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to three premises in this district.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Two holiday caravan sites are licensed for a total of 300 caravans, for the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the sea shore and set amidst pinewoods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

The removal of house refuse is under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Three Pakamatic-Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse Vehicles are in use. These are operated with one driver and six men for each vehicle. Dustbins are emptied weekly, and the refuse is removed to the tip at North Moss Lane. When cover is available disposal is by controlled tipping. One man is employed at the tip who uses a Bull-Dozer for levelling. To assist in the disposal of garden refuse etc., and avoid indiscriminate dumping a compound has been formed at the entrance to the tip, where domestic refuse can be left when the tip is closed. A Massey Ferguson Fork Lift loader is used to clear this dump at intervals.

Noise abatement

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 gives powers to local authorities to deal with noise or vibration which causes a nuisance.

The few complaints received during the year were investigated and most of the problems were resolved by informal action.

Clean Air Act 1956 - Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution

Although a 'smoke control area' has not been established most of the new housing estates consisting of about one third of the houses in the district are smokeless because of the oil-fired and gas central heating systems fitted in the houses by the builders.

Daily records from the volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus are kept and the information obtained from this apparatus is sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory. This is summarised with data from other authorities co-operating in the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere.

Pet Animals Act 1951

The Council are the responsible licensing authority and amongst the factors which they are obliged to take into account in granting a licence are the suitability of the accommodation, arrangements for the feeding and the prevention of the spread of infection amongst animals etc.

Two licences were granted to keep pet shops.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

This Act requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a licence is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting ventilation and cleanliness, etc.

One establishment was licensed where 26 dogs and nine cats can be boarded.

Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses in this district.

The Public slaughterhouse at Liverpool now provides adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

H O U S I N G

The district is residential in character and the general standard of housing is very good, most of the houses are semi-detached or detached.

Progress in building development during the past 26 years is shown by the following statistics:-

Houses and Flats erected

Year	Local Authority	Government Department	Private Builders	Total
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	256	256
1964	20	-	350	370
1965	-	-	552	552
1966	2	-	620	622
1967	-	-	564	564
1968	14	-	400	414
1969	16	-	259	275
1970	2	-	229	231
1971	48	-	225	273
				5,272

Unfit Houses

Only a small number of houses have been scheduled as unfit.

Nine houses were demolished during the year.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses demolished.

Year	Number of houses Demolished.	Number of Ex. R.A.F. Huts Demolished.	Number of persons Dis- placed (Approx)
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
1965	14	-	27
1966	1	-	1
1967	9	-	20
1968	8	-	10
1969	6	-	14
1970	7	-	9
1971	9	-	15
Total	99	70	457

Common Lodging Houses - There are no common lodging houses registered in this district.

Rents

Whilst the main purpose of the 1969 Housing Act is to encourage improvement and repairs to the older houses it also provides for the conversion of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies and for the fixing of fair rents. The Local Authority is responsible for issuing the qualification certificate which certifies that the house has or will be provided with the standard amenities and also that it is in good repair.

Fifteen applications were made and nine qualification certificates were issued. The remaining applications were deferred until the necessary repairs to the premises are carried out.

S C H O O L S

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Average No. of children</u>
Formby High	1,151
Redgate County Junior	,280
Redgate County Infants'	206
Our Lady's R.C. Junior	273
Our Lady's R.C. Infants'	164
Holy Trinity C.E. (Aided)	171
St. Peter's C.E. (Aided)	263
St. Luke's C.E. (Controlled)	283
Freshfield County Junior	258
Freshfield County Infants'	164
Woodlands County Junior	383
Woodlands County Infants'	280
Raven Meols County Primary	249
St. Jerome's R.C. Primary	243
Holmwood Private School	172
	(including 80 Boarders)
Netherby Preparatory Private School	25
Bishop's Court R.C. Private School	115
	(including 68 Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C. Private School.	77
	(all boarders)
Vaughan House, St. Mary's Convent R.C. Private School	60

There are also two Home Office Approved Schools.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND MILK SUPPLIES

There are three dairy farms in the district producing milk. These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. Two dairy farms are on the list of Accredited Herds in the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme.

Four dairies other than dairy farms are registered with the Local Authority. There are also three retailers with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

MILK SAMPLING

(i) Samples for Biological Examination.

	Total No. of samples submitted	Results	
		Positive	Negative
	63		
<u>Results:-</u>			
(a) Tuberculosis		-	3
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test		11	52
(c) " " - Culture Test		5	58

(ii) Samples for Statutory Tests.

	No. of Samples	Results	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
<u>Raw Milk:-</u>			
(a) Methylene Blue Test	6	5	1 void
<u>Heat Treated Milk:</u>			
(b) Methylene Blue) Test)	21	20	1 void
(c) Phosphatase Test)			
(d) Turbidity Test	3	3	-

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 & 1962

These regulations which amended and consolidated the 1955 to 1957 regulations are designed to ensure the hygienic preparation, handling and storage of foods, and the cleanliness and suitability of premises and utensils. The following premises are subject to these regulations.

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Grocers and Greengrocers	27
Fishmongers	3
Butchers	10
Bakers and Confectioners	10
Fried Fish shops	3
Shops selling mainly sweets)	18
Minerals and ice-cream)	
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens	24
Restaurants, cafes.	4
Mobile food vehicles	14

The regulations were generally well observed. Minor infringements noted during routine inspections were remedied without recourse to legal proceedings.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

These additional regulations made further amendments and came into operation on 1st March, 1971.

The Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1970 and extends only to turkeys and domestic fowl. It provides that these birds shall be slaughtered instantaneously (by decapitation or dislocation of the neck) or stunned by means of an approved instrument. There are three premises where turkeys and domestic fowl are slaughtered and routine inspections were made of all these premises. The approximate number of birds processed during the year was 500.

Poultry Hygiene and Inspection - Frequent and regular visits are also made for the purpose of supervising standards of hygiene and the inspection of poultry as recommended by the Codes of Practice.

Foreshore and Shellfish

An Order was made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, which prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed area unless they are to be treated at an approved cleansing station. This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition, and a few fishermen still use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound foods

During the year the following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit, these were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

Meat	296lbs
Offal	10lbs
Canned Meat	17lbs
Macaroni	20lbs
Nuts	674lbs
Flour	50lbs
Margarine	24lbs
Sugar	40lbs
Butter	2lbs
Raisins	60lbs
Eggs	9doz.

Frozen Foods

Meat	418lbs
Fish	152lbs
Vegetables	195lbs
Sausages	71lbs
Ice-cream	15 gallons
Sweets	66lbs

Ice-Cream - Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 16

Thirty four premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or pre-packed, and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream some is sold from vehicles and these firms are registered under the Lancashire County (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating equipment enabling them to produce a 'soft' ice-cream from a pre-packed mix.

Soft ice-cream is sold both from shops and vans. This popular variety presents certain hazards to health unless adequate sterilisation of equipment is carried out and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.

Twenty three samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Four were reported as unsatisfactory.

Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

Hawkers of food and their premises are required to be registered. There are fourteen hawkers registered to trade in the district. Frequent inspections of the vans were made and any suggested improvements were carried out. An order made in 1962 under the Town Police Clauses Act 1947 prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Adulteration of Food - Food and Drugs Act 1955

Sixty eight samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council, details of these are given below:-

1 Meat Balls with Spaghetti and Tomato sauce	1 Sausage Rolls
1 Tuna Steak in oil canned	1 Chicken and Mushrooms
1 Butter Crumble Biscuits	1 Beefburgers
1 Filletts of Anchovies canned	1 Bread
1 Pork Luncheon Meat canned	1 Ravioli with Savoury Tomato sauce canned
1 Soft Margarine	1 Candy
1 Rice	1 Artificial Sweetener
1 Lemon Juice	1 Low Calorie Lime Flavour Cordial (to be diluted)
1 Cockles	1 Malt Milk and Cocoa Beverage
1 Meat Pie	1 Tea
1 Tomato juice	1 Marshmallows
1 Chopped Braised Pork and kidneys in Gravy	1 Sausage rolls
1 Rye Crispbread	1 Mushrooms
1 Dried Mint	1 U.H.T. Cream
1 Cheese Spread	2 Table Jelly
1 Grapefruit Drink with Vitamin C	1 Lard
1 Minced Beef & Onion Pie	1 Mincemeat
33 milks	

Below are details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Cockles	Label gave greater prominence to the name Cockles than to remainder of contents, yet drained weight of cockles only approximately 47% of contents. Should be labelled "Pickled cockles".	Same manufacturer as Sample S.5284 (22.7.70) Manufacturer communicated with.
Meat Pie	Part of a worker wasp comprising most of the thorax with wings and parts of two legs attached, together with part of the abdomen and weighing 31 mlgrms.	Fine £10 Cost £13. 50p

con'd.....

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Bread	Contained 1 divided pellet of rodent excrement containing well digested vegetable debris (mainly cereal) silica grains, rodent hairs, dead bacteria in large quantity and a fair amount of fungal hyphae. It measured 2 mms. in diameter and its total length must have been 9 mms. It weighed in all 19 mgms. and must have been derived from a mouse.	Prosecution Fined: £20 Costs: £18
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 7.0% extraneous water.)	Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool notified.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 6.7% extraneous water.)	
Lard	No name of food (i.e. marked only "English Refined" without the word lard).)	Vendor communicated with.
Mincemeat	No label. The sample therefore showed no name and address of packer.)	

CONTAINERISATION.

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

In general the enforcement of these regulations is done by the Port Health Authority but in the case of sealed containers which are unexamined at the port of entry an undertaking is given by the importers and the sealed containers are allowed to go forward.

Immediate notification is given by the Port Health Authority to the Health Department of the Local Authority concerned and the foodstuffs are examined at their destinations.

These containers which may carry from 500 to 1,250 cartons are regularly arriving in this district.

Inspections of the containers and their contents are carried out and samples of the foods are obtained for examination and analysis when necessary.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Control

The work of rat and mice eradication has continued during the year.

The rodent operative combines the work with other duties in the department. Complaints of infestation are investigated, and, as time permits, a routine inspection of previously infested premises is carried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge, and in the case of business or agricultural premises, the actual cost of treatment plus an establishment percentage, is charged.

The anti-coagulant Warfarin is used with a bait base of medium oatmeal. The poison known as Norbormide, which is specific to rats, has been used in special cases. No evidence of Warfarin resistance in rats has been found. In some premises where there has been mice infestation, however, some difficulty in eradication has been experienced. In these cases treatment was carried out using Alpha-chloralose bait. This is a narcotic drug which retards the metabolic processes, slowing respiration, reducing blood pressure and lowering body temperature. In small mammals such as mice, the heat is lost so rapidly that death occurs.

Its effectiveness however is reduced in warm weather or where central heating is installed. In this case some success has been obtained by the use of dusting powder or tracking dust consisting of 50% Lindane. Trapping and the acute poisons are also used.

One hundred and thirty four premises were treated for rat or mice infestation.

Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Local Authorities are required to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept clean. During the Spring and Summer months, the normal complement of workers is often increased by the employment of casual labour, and temporary arrangements have often to be made. These were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry, its object being to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases.

Pig keepers and poultry farmers in this district have now discontinued the collection and use of waste foods. Routine visits are made to all premises.

Piggeries and Stables etc.

During the summer months particularly, stables, piggeries, poultry and mushroom houses can be a source of considerable nuisance, and routine visits to these premises are made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	3	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	46	59	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers premises).	18	23	3	-
TOTAL	67	87	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

1971.

Complaints received and investigated	1,114
Number of visits under Public Health & Housing Acts	1,306
Visits to factories, workplaces etc.	87
Visits to food premises	164
Visits to food hawkers vehicles	16
Visits to poultry premises	6
Visits to farms	11
Visits to wells, water supply etc.	7
Visits to schools	26
Visits to Licensed premises and clubs	17
Visits to caravan sites	7
Visits to shops and offices	142
Visits re infectious disease	41
Visits to dwellings under Rent Acts	65
Visits to ditches and watercourses	14
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act	21
Visits re disposal of refuse	17
Number of samples taken: (For bacteriological examination)	
Milk	63
Ice-cream	23
Other foods	10
water	17
water (swimming baths)	3
Sea water and Mud	8
Number of drain tests and inspections	151
Number of choked drains cleared	308
Number of Informal Notices	65
Number of Statutory Notices	4
<u>Disinfestation and disinfection</u>	
Number of treatments for insect infestation	358
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease or especially requested.	6

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING 1971.

Nature of Complaint

Animals (Keeping of)	5
Caravans	3
Cesspools and Septic tanks	22
Choked drains	340
Cockroaches	62
Dead Animals	11
Ditches and Watercourses	4
Dirty Milk Bottles	2
Disinfection (Request for)	5
Dogs in shops	3
Dogs fouling footpaths	3
Drainage defects	10
Factories	2
Farms (nuisance from)	2
Food Premises	3
Food (foreign matter in)	11
Food unsound	41
Foreshore Pollution	1
Hawkers	1
Housing defects	45
Insanitary condition of premises	2
Insect infestations	33
Litter	4
Milk	5
Mushroom flies	21
Noise	5
Offices and shops	5
Pigeons	1
Piggeries	2
Rats and Mice	251
Refuse removal required	6
Rubbish - accumulation	13
Schools (request for services)	6
Smoke nuisances	17
Sewers (Blocked)	26
Smells (offensive)	17
Swimming baths	1
Wasps	88
Water Supply	11
Wells	1
Miscellaneous and referred to other depts.	23
TOTAL	<u><u>1,114</u></u>

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Accidents	7, 11 & 17
Adulteration of Food	27
Ambulance Service	11
Analysis of Water	14 & 15
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	19
Animals Pets	19
Area of District	3
Atmospheric Pollution	18
Births	3, 4 & 5
Brucella Abortus	23
Cancer	7
Caravan Sites	18
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	17
Clean Air Act	18
Clinics	8 & 9
Complaints	33 & 34
Councillors	1
Containers	28
Dairies	22
Deaths	3, 4 & 6
Death - Causes of	7
Demolition of Unfit Houses	20 & 21
Diphtheria Immunisation	10
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	30
Disinfection	13
Drainage and sewerage	16 & 17
Emergency Accommodation	12
Factories Act	17 & 31
Family Planning	9
Farms	30
Food Hygiene Regulations	24
Food Sampling	27
Food Premises	24
Foreshore	25
Hawkers of Food	26
Home Help Service	11
Home Nursing Service	11
Hospitals	8
Housing	3, 20 & 21

	<u>Page</u>
Ice-cream	26
Immunisation	10
Imported Foods	28
Infant Mortality	3
Infectious Diseases	8 & 10
Inspections - Summary of	33
Laboratory Facilities	13
Maternal Mortality	4
Measles	10
Mice	29
Midwifery	10
Milk Sampling	23
Mothers & Children - Welfare of	8
Noise Abatement	18
Nursing Equipment	12
Nursing Homes	8
Nurseries and Child Minders	12
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	17
Pail Closets	17
Pests - Prevention of Damage by	29
Population	3
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	9 & 10
Poultry	24
Qualification Certificates	21
Rats	29
Rateable Value	3
Refuse removal and disposal	18
Rents	21
Rodent Control	29
Sanitary Accommodation	17
Schools	22
Sewage Disposal	16
Shellfish	25
Shops	19
Slaughterhouses	18
Smoke nuisances	3
Still births	15
Swimming baths	17 & 24
Tuberculosis	8 & 10
Unfit houses	21
Unsound food	25
Vital Statistics	3
Water Supply	13, 14 & 15
Welfare of Aged	12
Welfare Foods	10
Wells	15

